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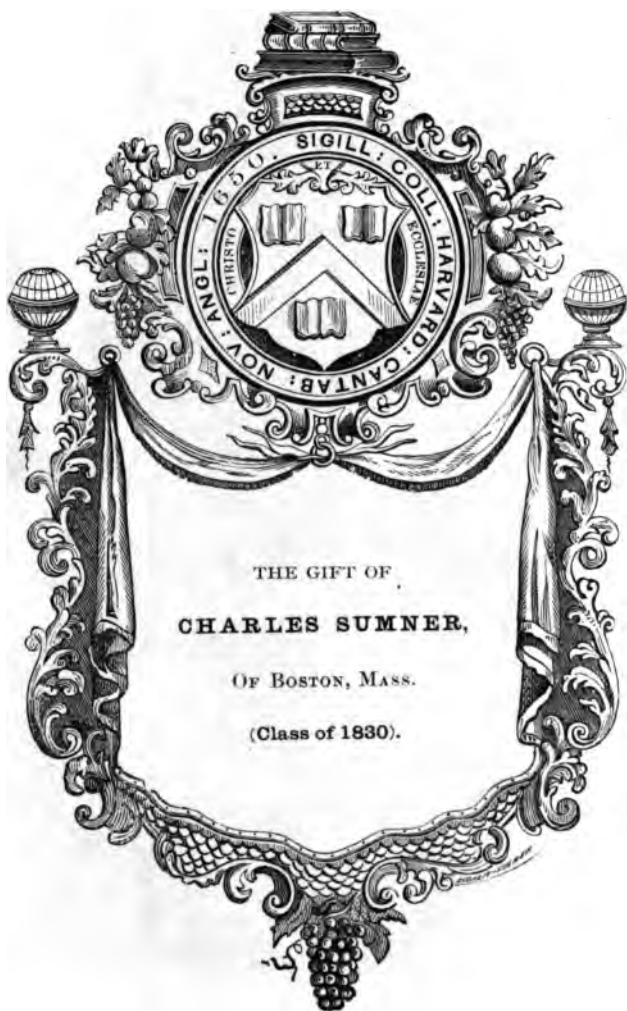
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A
GUIDE
THROUGH
Lincoln Cathedral,

WITH DATES,
AND OTHER INFORMATION NECESSARY TO AN INSPECTION
OF THE EDIFICE.

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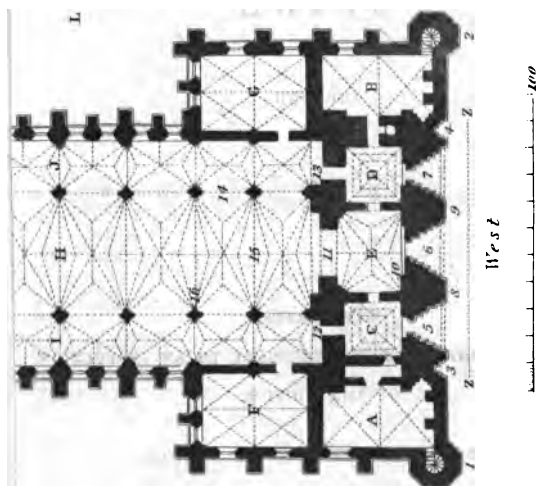
BY THE
REV. RICHARD GARVEY, M.A.,
MINOR CANON.

SECOND EDITION ENLARGED.

Lincoln :
PRINTED BY W. AND B. BROOKE, HIGH-STREET.

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G U I D E

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1863, Oct. 13.

Gift of

Wm. Charles Sumner.

(Class of 1835)

To the

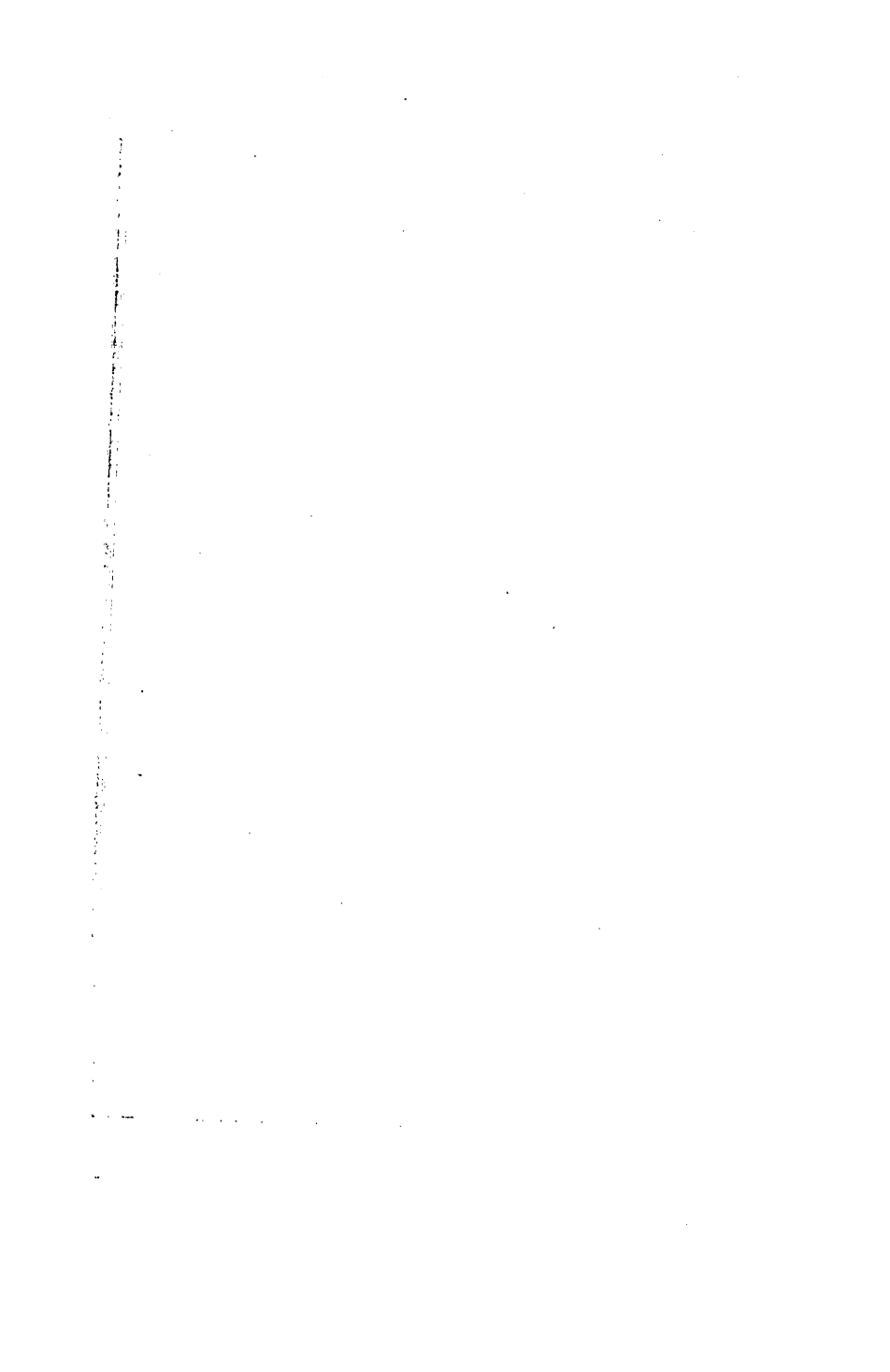
Very Reberend George Gordon, D.D.,

Dean of this Cathedral,

This little Work is respectfully inscribed,

by

The Compiler.



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DIMENSIONS.

THE whole of the Cathedral, including the Cloisters, Chapter House, &c., covers more than two acres and a half of ground, viz., 2A. 2R. 6P.

| | FEET |
|---|------|
| Greatest Interior length | 482 |
| Greatest Interior breadth | 222 |
| Length of the Nave | 250 |
| Breadth of ditto..... | 82 |
| West Towers, high | 180 |
| Great Tower, ditto | 262 |
| Breadth of the West Front | 170 |
| Height of the Nave | 80 |
| Ditto of the Choir | 72 |
| Length of the Choir | 156 |
| Breadth of the Choir (without the Aisles) | 40 |

REMARKABLE EPOCHS.

1092. The original Church finished by Remigius.
 1124. Nearly destroyed by fire, and renewed by
 Bishop Alexander.

- 1185. Damaged by an Earthquake, in consequence of which it was nearly all pulled down and rebuilt by Bishop St. Hugh.
- 1244. The Nave, Transept, and Choir damaged by the fall of the Great Tower.
- 1282. The Close enlarged to the Eastward by Bishop Sutton.
- 1320. The Close carried farther to the Eastward.
- 1420. The Cathedral supposed to have reached its highest point of beauty and perfection.
- 1540. The Church despoiled of its treasures by King Henry the Eighth.
- 1609. Suffered by fire.
- 1644. Ransacked and defaced by the Parliamentary forces.
- 1782. The floor of the Church began to be new paved.
- 1830. The North Great Transept repaired and new roofed.
- 1842. The flagged way along the whole extent of the South side of the Cathedral lowered and relaid.

ROYAL VISITORS.

- 1144. King Stephen and the Empress Matilda.
- 1155. Henry the Second.
- 1202. King John, and William King of Scotland.

- 1301. Edward the First.
- 1309. Edward the Second.
- 1386. Richard the Second. (His Uncle, John
of Gaunt, resided at Lincoln.)
- 1446. Henry the Sixth.
- 1485. Henry the Seventh.
- 1541. Henry the Eighth and Queen Catherine
Howard.
- 1642. Charles the First.
- 1695. William the Third.



A GUIDE
THROUGH
Lincoln Cathedral,

&c.

*The figures or letters introduced thus, (1) or (A), are references
to the engraved Plan.*

WEST FRONT AND TOWERS.

1092. Part of the West front (viz., the part parallel to the line z...z in the Ground Plan) and the three first tiers of the West towers, are all that remain of the time of Remigius, and may be dated at about A.D. 1092.

The North Tower was formerly called Great Tom's tower. (c.)

The South Tower is called St. Hugh's tower: it contains a peal of eight bells. (v.)

Extending across the space between these two Towers, and at a considerable height, there is a great curiosity of art called the Elastic Stone Beam.

The Statue on the North angle, (1) which is a grotesque figure blowing a horn, goes by the name of the Swineherd of Stow, supposed to refer to the relaxed discipline of Bishop Bloet; and the Statue on the South angle (2) is called St. Hugh.

1235. The West front widened and enlarged by Bishop Grossetête.

1300. Two Spires set up by Bishop D'Alderby.

1347. Ornaments, and eleven Statues of Kings over the centre door (6) added by Bishop Gynewell.

1610. The late Great Tom, or Tom the Third, weight 4 tons 8 cwts., or 9856 lbs., cast in the Minster Yard.

1735. The Iron-railing with the massive Gates which enclose the Parvis, or space before the great entrance, with its adjoining Doors, erected by public contribution about this time.

1808. The Spires taken down.

1827. Great Tom of 1610 found to be cracked.

1834. This celebrated Bell was broken up, and with six others from the Rood or Great Tower, called the "Lady Bells," was recast in London. The new Bell which is placed in the Great Tower, as more suitable to its dimensions, has succeeded to the name of its

predecessor ; and is now "Great Tom of Lincoln." It is an object worthy of inspection. There is now no Bell in the N. W. Tower.

Notes. The Regal Statues are those of eleven Kings of England, viz., William the Conqueror to Edward the Third inclusive. They are over the great central West Door, numbered (6) on the Plan.

The two Episcopal Statues on the Piers, numbered (8) and (9,) are of modern addition here. They were brought from another part of the Church.

The Bas-reliefs are allegorical representations of Spiritual subjects, according to the rude notions of the dark ages. There are Souls in torment, the Trinity, Blessed Spirits, Wicked Souls in the shape of dogs and wolves, Adam and Eve, the Ark, representing the Church, and a crowd who have been saved in it. They are placed over the recesses numbered (3) and (4,) but, it is believed, did not belong to the original front.

THE WEST PORCH (E) AND RINGERS' CHAMBERS.

1239. These Chambers, and the entrances to them through the West towers, were made in the episcopacy of Bishop Grossetête.

The Chambers were originally Chapels.

1548. At the time of the reformation many relics are said to have been buried in these Chambers.

The elastic Stone Beam, already mentioned, between the West towers, over this porch, (E) is a singular curiosity.

THE NAVE (H) AND ITS AISLES. (I, J.)

1124. The old Church having been nearly destroyed by fire, the Nave and its Aisles were covered in with a vaulted stone roof, shortly after that time, by Bishop Alexander, the third Bishop.

1235. This part of the Church afterwards completed by Bishop Grossetête about this time.

1347. The Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen or Morning-prayer Chapel, built by Bishop Gynewell about this time. The pillar, with its groinings, which supports the roof, ought to be inspected. (F.)

Notes. The Chapel opposite to it on the South, is now the Bishop's Consistory Court. (G.)

The ancient Font which formerly stood in the Nave, at (14,) is now kept in the Morning-prayer Chapel. (F.) It is a very interesting relic, and must be of very early date, though the precise period seems to be unknown.

The passages within the walls were made for access to the windows round the Church.

The principal persons buried in this part of the Church, are—

Bishop Smith, 1513—founder
of Brazen-nose.

See a modern tablet to his memory near the West door (at 10.)

Bishop Alnwick (16) ... 1449

Bishop Atwater (15) ... 1520

Bishop Gynewell 1362—

near to Bp. Atwater.

Dean Macworth 1451

&c., &c.

Some of the Pillars, with detached shafts of Purbeck marble, are worth examining.

THE GREAT TRANSEPT. (N, O.)

1185. This part of the Church having been greatly injured by an earthquake which happened this year, was partly pulled down, together with the parts adjacent, in 1186, by the seventh Bishop, St. Hugh, who began to rebuild it.

1239. Completed by Bishop Grossetête about this time.

1330. The South end, with the great Rose or Marigold Window, (19) supposed to be left in its present form.

1830. The North end (N) repaired externally, and entirely new roofed by the Dean and Chapter, at a very considerable expense.

A model of this roof is kept in the Library.

The Chapel in the South-east corner, opposite to the Porch of Galilee, is called Humphreville's Chapel. (20.)

It contains a curious tomb, said to be that of Sir George Taylboys.

The next Chapel is now called the Dean's Consistory Court. (21.)

The next Chapel, viz., that adjoining to the South Choir Aisle, is called the Chapel of Remigius. The inscription over the door in Gothic letters is "Oremus pro benefactoribus hujus Ecclesiæ." (22.)

The three Chapels on the North-east side (25, 26, 27) have no names attached to them now, though it is certain that they, as well as all the other Chapels about the Church, had altars in them, and were called by the names of Saints, or of benefactors to the establishment.

The most remarkable graves in this part, are those of—

Dean Shepie, 1412 Dean Lexington, 1272

Bishop D'Alderby, 1319—(opened and robbed, 1773), near to (17) in Plan.

Sir George Taylboys, about 1500. (20.)

Part of the Shrine of St. John D'Alderby, as this Bishop was called by the people for his piety and devotion, is still to be seen close to the West wall, at (17,) near the Galilee.

THE GALILEE. (κ.)

1239. Built by Bishop Grossetête about this time.

This part of the building was used for the re-admission into the church of excommunicated persons, and a font was sometimes placed in it to which they were allowed to bring their children to receive baptism.

The name of the Galilee, says Surtees, being thus appropriated to the consolation of miserable penitents, seems to be derived from the text, "Ite, nunciate fratribus meis ut eant in Galileam."

From the remains of a gateway still existing in the Palace wall opposite the Galilee, it is presumed that the Bishops entered the Church at this part. The name of "the Bishop's Portal" or "Bishop's Porch" has been given to the South porch, but seemingly for a different reason.

THE GREAT, ROOD, LANTERN, OR
LADY'S TOWER. (P.)

1235. Carried one order above the roof by Bishop Grossetête.
1244. Part of it fell down. Three workmen who were employed upon the Church were killed by the accident, and the building was much injured. After that it was carried no higher than the bottom of the large windows where the bells now hang.
1300. The Tower completed by Bishop D'Alderby, and a lofty Spire set upon it. It was then higher than that of Salisbury.
1313. The Rood-loft (where the organ stands now) and the Screen supposed to have been made about this time. (a.)
1380. The Lantern or Vault under the tower supposed to have been made. It is one of the curiosities of the Church.
1547. The great Spire was blown down by a storm.
1775. The Embattlement on the top of the tower designed and erected by Mr. Essex of Cambridge.
1835. The New Bell, called also "Great Tom" or Tom the Fourth, which was cast in London the preceding year, from the metal of the Bell

of 1610 and that of a charming ring of bells called the "Lady Bells," was placed in the Rood Tower along with two large Quarter bells cast at the same time and from the same metal.

The Great Bell is six feet in height and nearly seven in diameter at the mouth. The weight of it is 5 tons 8 cwts., or 12,096 lbs., being exactly one ton heavier than the Bell of 1610. The present Bell is in the Key of A, and the Quarter bells are tuned the one an Octave and the other a Fifth above it. No stranger should pass through the city without paying a visit to "Tom of Lincoln."

THE CHOIR AND ITS AISLES. (q, r, s.)

1186. These were begun by Bishop St. Hugh about this time, along with the East Transept, Chapter-house, and the East side of the West Transept, and carried on by his successor, Bishop Hugh de Wells, and finally completed by Bishop Grossetête about 1250.

1313. The Screen, Rood-loft, and the Stalls within the Choir, are supposed to have been made about this time.

The Aisle (s) on the south of the Choir is called the South Choir Aisle, and that on the north (r) the North Choir Aisle.

1667. The brass Eagle or Lesson-desk given to the Church.

1698. The Chandelier given to the Church.

1824. An offering of piety in the new and beautiful Service of Communion Plate was made to the Church. It cost £1000.

1826. The new Organ erected by the Dean and Chapter. It cost £3000.

Notes. The new Organ like its predecessor is placed in the Rood-loft: but in more ancient times the Organ stood opposite the Bishop's throne, at (*y*) in the Plan.

The Litany-desk, when in use, is placed across the choir towards the middle. The spot is indicated by a slab bearing the inscription, "Cantate hic." (*d.*)

The Throne (*e*) was formerly furnished with a very ancient chair, which is now in the library.

The seats in the stalls are curious. They lift up on hinges, and are called "Miserere mei's."

The Senior Vicars or Minor Canons seem to have been more numerous formerly than they are at present. An inspection of that part of the choir which they occupy will make it apparent that their seats extended much farther to the west on each side.

There are no graves in the Choir.

THE SOUTH CHOIR-AISLE. (s.)

The small door near the gate (23) leading into the Nave, seems to have led to the Constable of the Close's Chamber, which was over that gate and south of the Rood-loft.

The Stone Seat (29) nearly at the back of the throne, is a coffin, said to contain the bones of the infant St. Hugh, 1255.

There was a splendid Shrine here, about which there is much diversity of opinion. Some ascribe it to the infant St. Hugh, some to St. Hugh of Burgundy, and others to the Virgin Mary. What is certain is that the stone chest still remaining contains the skeleton of a child. It was inspected in 1791.

The Grave of Doctor Gordon, Precentor, who died in 1793, is in this Aisle.

The Grave of Dean Parker, who rebuilt the Deanery, is in the North Choir Aisle, (R) behind the old organ-loft. He died in 1629.

THE UPPER OR LESSER TRANSEPT. (T, U.)

1186. The old Transept pulled down, and the present one begun and carried on by Bishop St. Hugh and his successors.

1235. Completed by Bishop Grossetête about this time.

Notes. The Chapels at the South end (35, 34, 32) are now used as Vestries for the Singing-men and Vicars.

Under the Vicars' Vestry (32) there is a vaulted chamber, with strong iron-grated windows, and a broad flight of steps. This I suppose to have been the ancient Treasury.

The principal persons buried in the South end, are—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Bishop Lexington..... | 1258 |
| Bishop Gravesend..... | 1279 |
| Bishop Grossetête (33) ... | 1253— |
| (opened 1782) | |

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Cardinal Repingdon..... | 1424 |
|-------------------------|------|

The North end of this transept (τ) is called the Dean's Aisle.

The Effigies or Pictures (39) on the West wall of the Dean's Aisle, are those of four of the early Bishops, viz.—

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|------|
| Bishop Bloet | II. ...died | 1122 |
| Bishop Alexander III. ... | | 1147 |
| Bishop de Chesney IV. ... | | 1167 |
| Bishop de Bleys VIII. ... | | 1206 |

The door under these pictures opens into the Dean's Chapel. (48.)

North of this Aisle there was formerly a chamber of timber where the Searchers of the Church used to lie after duty.

The circular Chapel (37) in the North-east corner, which contains the monument (though not the grave) of Dean Honeywood, was formerly much larger and very magnificent. The dotted lines at (38) shew its former extent. It is called St. Mary's Chapel.

The principal persons buried in this part, are—

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Bishop Bloet..... | 1122 |
| Bishop Alexander..... | 1147 |
| Bishop de Chesney | 1167 |
| Bishop de Bleys | 1206 |
| Bishop Le Bek, sen..... | 1319 |
| Bishop Le Bek, jun..... | 1346 |

THE CHANCEL OR WEST PRESBYTERY.

This part of the Church as far as the East window is called the Choir of Angels. The reason of which may be seen by looking up.

1253. The Chancel begun by Bishop Lexington.
 1380. The Tabernacle at the altar built. The original North and East parts are said to be still standing.
 1671. The tomb of Remigius (*g*) restored by Bishop Fuller.
 1800. The Altar Piece, (*k*) which is the Annunci-

ation, painted by the Rev. Mr. Peters, a Prebendary.

Notes. The four canopied tombs in the Chancel, are—

1. The tomb of Remigius, (*g*) whose body is thought to have been removed from the Dean's Aisle in the upper Transept to this spot, about 1260.

2. A Cenotaph for Bishop Bloet, (*f*) made at the same time.

3. The tomb of Catherine de Swinford, Duchess of Lancaster, wife of John of Gaunt, and sister to the Poet Chaucer, 1403. (*h*.)

4. The Countess of Westmoreland, her daughter, 1440. (*i*.)

The alley (A A) South of the Presbytery, between the upper Transept and the East end, is called the Chaunters' Aisle, on account of the number of Precentors that are buried in it.

The Chancellors' Window is in this Aisle, above the figures (56) in the Plan. The first name is dated 1092, and the last 1728.

1547. Bishop Longland's tomb and Chapel under the Chancellors' Window were built about this time. The Bishop is supposed to be buried at Eton. The roof of this Chapel having fallen to decay, was replaced in 1810 with a new one, designed by E. J. Willson,

Esq., and executed under his own superintendence. It is a most beautiful specimen of both science and art, and is no less creditable to the liberality of the Dean and Chapter than to the exquisite taste of Mr. Willson. The inscription in Gothic characters, which was inscribed before the work was finished, is, "Hujus Capellæ Tectum injuriâ temporis labens restituendum curabant Dec et Cap. Aō. Di. 1810. Opera E. J. Willson."

Also the inscription on the Canopy over the tomb, in beautiful Gothic characters, is "Longa terra...mensura ejus...Dominus dedit." (Bp. Longland's *Chapel* is numbered 53 in the Plan; the above mentioned canopy and inscription are on the richly sculptured face looking to the Chaunters' Aisle, at 56.)

The principal person buried in the West part of the Chaunters' Aisle, is the Historian Henry of Huntingdon, 1155, being on the South side of Catherine Swinford's monument.

The alley North of the Presbytery from the Upper Transept to the East end is called the North Aisle.

There is no remarkable grave in the West part of the North Aisle.

The door (49) in this part is called the North door.

THE EAST PRESBYTERY (v) OR EAST-
END, AND SOUTH PORCH. (52.)

1290. The Close wall having been removed further to the East, the Presbytery or Choir of Angels was completed by Bishop Sutton about this time, who also repaired, painted, and whitewashed the Church as it then stood.
1420. Bishop Flemming's Chapel (50) on the North side, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built about this time. The Bishop (who is the founder of Lincoln College, Oxford) was buried here in 1430.
1440. The magnificent Porch at the great South door, popularly called "The Bishop's Porch," is said to have been made, or at least embellished by Bishop Alnwick about this time, though Gough is of a different opinion, deeming this Porch to be a part of the original building. There is reason to conclude that the four large headless figures underneath are the effigies of the first four Bishops. Two of them who hold models of a church in the left hand, would be Remigius who built and Bishop Bloet who consecrated the Church. The name of the Bishop's Porch would then be accounted for. The subject over the doorway is a representation of the last judgment.

The right side of the figure which is seated, as being the judge, is left bare under the breast, that the wound made by the soldier's spear may be seen.

On the outside of the church in front of the parapet immediately over this Porch, there is a small figure superincumbent upon the neck and head of another, in the attitude of looking over the city. It need hardly be noted that this is the traditionary "Devil looking over Lincoln."

Near this, but further to the East, there is another Swineherd, or figure blowing a horn, which is called "The Prodigal Son."

1480. Bishop Russell's Chapel, (51) called also St. Blase's, on the South side, was built about this time, and the Bishop (who died in the Palace at Nettleham) was buried in it in 1494 or 5.

Both this and Bishop Flemming's Chapel contain several monumental tablets which did not originally belong to them, but were removed to them from other parts of the Church; and a few, like that of Dr. Gordon, are of modern erection.

1762. The East Centre Window (*g g*) of stained glass executed by Mr. Picket of York. The old window contained many Coats of Arms.

Notes. The Chapel under the window was called our Lady's Chapel. (*u*, &c.)

The Chapel in the South-east corner (*x*) was called William the Conqueror's Chapel.

The Chapel in the North-east corner (*q*) was called St. Catherine's Chapel, and also Burgherst's Chapel.

The principal persons buried in this part, are—

Bishop Russell (51, 55) 1494

Lord Cantelupe (*v*) 1371

Subdean Wymbish (*w*) 1478

Dean Cole (*u*) 1600

Bishop Grey 1435

Bishop Burgherst (*s*) 1340

Bartholomew Lord Burgherst (*q*) 1356

one of the Chapter.

John Lord Wells (*r*) 1361

Bishop Flemming (50 & *p*) 1430

Bishop Sutton (†) 1299

Bishop Hugh de Wells 1234

Bishop Chedworth 1471

The graves of the two last are in the North Aisle, immediately in front of Bishop Flemming's tomb. They adjoin each other in a line, east and west, Bishop Chedworth being to the west of the other.

Bishop Fuller (*n*) 1675

Bishop Gardiner (*m*) 1704

Dean Brevint, on the south side of

the last 1695

The three following are close behind the
Altar screen, near to (*o.*)

Dean Honywood 1681

Dean Campion 1701

Dean Fuller 1699

The Bowels of Queen Elinor (*t*) 1290

There was formerly a monument to this
Queen under the great East Window,
with her statue in gilt copper.

Bishop St. Hugh (*l*) 1200—Formerly there
was a monument to him at the back of
the Altar, and a costly shrine in front
of his tomb.—The present monument is
by Bishop Fuller—whose own tomb (*n*)
adjoins on the south.—The following is
the Epitaph :

TEXERAT HOS CINERES AURUM, NUNC MARMORA
PRÆDA

ALTERA SACRILEGIS NI METUENDA FORET.

QUOD FUIT ARGENTI, NUNC MARMORIS ESSE,
DOLEMUS :

DEGENERI ÆTATI CONVENIT ISTE LAPIS.

INGENIUM PIETATIS HOC EST FRUGALIS HUGONIS,
QUI CONDIT TUMULUM CONDIT ET IPSE SUUM.

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE. (r.)

1186. The Chapter-house was built by Bishop St. Hugh about this time. It is built in the form of a military tent. The roof is supported by the centre pillar with side columns, and the resemblance is sustained in other respects. It is entered from the Cloisters, at the Vestibule. (44.)

THE CLOISTERS. (w.)

The Cloisters are a Quadrangle of 118 feet by 90, on the North side of the Church; the entrance being from the East Transept, at (40.) They are dated by antiquaries as being (from their style) somewhat later than the Presbytery,—viz., about the end of the 13th or commencement of the 14th century. The North side of the Quadrangle (x) was rebuilt in a different style by Wren. The Common Room (42, 43) has its entrance from the Cloisters; it is now appropriated to the use of the Plumbers' and other workmen's shops, necessary about the building.

1609. The Old Library and other parts of the Cathedral suffered by fire.
1793. The Roman Pavement (47) discovered.

Notes. The curiosities in the Cloister are, some stone Coffins, several ancient Tomb-stones brought from other parts of the Church; but particularly the upright Roman Grave-stone of Helius, near the library steps, (45) a most interesting relic.

THE LIBRARY.

1665. The new Library (over the Arcade at x in the Plan) was built about this time, after a design by Sir Christopher Wren, and furnished with many good books by Dean Honywood.

The entrance or vestibule is the Manuscript Library, and is also a repository for some pieces of old Armour, Weapons, Roman Sepulchral Urns with bones in them, a Roman glass Phial, an Amphora, with many other remains of past time, which have been found in the neighbourhood.

The Desks in it are two of those which formerly stood in some public part of the church, or perhaps in the old library, having books attached to them by chains.

The old Chair on the left hand side of the entrance is called King John's Chair. It was probably used on state occasions by the ancient Bishops, Kings, &c., who came to Lincoln.

The large earthen vessel is the Amphora or wine vessel mentioned before.

The models on the table are those of the new Organ, and of the roof of the North end of the Great Transept.

The most curious among the Manuscripts, are—

MS. Bible, C 1. 6. Prefixed is a very old and perhaps unique Catalogue of ancient Books.

Glossarium in 4 Evangelia, C 1. 14.

Decretale Gregorii, C 1. 15.

Commentaria in Psalmos, D 1. 3.

Johannes de Sacro Bosco, D 1. 12.

Sententiæ, C 3. 6.

Commentaria in Johannem, C 4. 18.

Old French MS., C 6. 3.

English Sermons, C 6. 7.

German Breviary, C 6. 18.

Arbor Vitæ Jesu, C 4. 14.

Ricardus de Hampole, D 5. 12.

Old Proclamations, B 1. (Printed.)

Latin Music. Burnt MSS., &c.

The Great Room is 104 feet in length and 17 in breadth, and contains about 4500 volumes with some Manuscripts.

The pictures that hang up near the entrances are those of Dean Honywood (by

Cornelius Jansens) and of his grandmother, Dame Honywood, artist unknown.

The leaden Plate with a sepulchral inscription which lies on a table, is a great curiosity.

The Escutcheons in brass, which lie on the same table, contain the Arms of Bishop Russell, to whose tomb they belonged. The motto is "le ruscellui Je suis."

The Chair in the West window was made after the pattern of King John's Chair, but with much more modern ornaments.

The door near this chair is the Dean's door.

The most curious among the Books in this room, are—

MSS—Biblia Sacra, A 2. 2. Biblia Sacra, A 2. 18.

The Epistles, A 2. 5.

Rosary of the Virgin, A 1. 1.

Lydgate's Poems, A 1. 4.

French Romances, A 1. 8.

Old English Romances, A 1. 17.

Chinese and Arabic MSS., B 6. &c.

Gower's *Vox Clamantis*, W 4. 16.

Print—Mancyn's *Mirroure*, very old, A 2. 21.

Good Living and Good Dying, 1456.,
A 2. 23.

A Treatise comfortable, &c., 1493., A
2. 24.

Monstra Humana, R 4. 13.

Habitus Omnium Populorum, S 3. 4.

Schensperger's Chronicles, K 4. 14.

Barclay's Ship of Fools, Gg 3. 2.

Douglas's Virgil, Bb 4. 21.

Reports, curious, Bb 1. 23.

Luther's German Bible, Qq 1. 9.

The Gospel in Saxon, Rr 2. 6.

Dowland's Music, Dd 1, 3.

MS Music, see Catalogue under the word
Music-books.

The Coronation Procession and Ceremonies,
as observed at the Coronation of Charles II.,
Ll 1. 11.

Ogilby's Esop, &c., Mm 4. 6.

Virgil, Ff 1. 24. Ff 1. 26.

Antiquité Expliquée, Oo 1. 18., and
other volumes of the same.



HISTORICAL REMEMBRANCES.

THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

*Year, King's Reign,
and Bishop.*

1067.
Nm. the Conqueror.

1088.
William 2nd.
Remigius.

1092.
William 2nd.
Remigius.

B. Bloet.

Remigius, a Norman Monk, appointed to the Bishoprick of Dorchester, near Oxford, by William the Conqueror.

Transferred his See to Lincoln on account of the protection afforded by the Castle, and became the first Bishop of Lincoln. He laid the foundations of this Cathedral, and carried on the works during the four following years.

Note. The original work of Remigius is still to be seen in the West front, and in the West towers. The dimensions of the original Church are thought to be the same as those of the present one, except at the East end, which was round, and fell short of the present length by about fifty feet.

Remigius covered in the East end, and died two days before the day appointed for the consecration.

Robert Bloet, Chancellor to the King, became the second Bishop.

He consecrated this Cathedral, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. He spent much time and money in finishing it, especially the West front;

Year, King's Reign, and Bishop. and procured for his successors in support of it, the manors of Nettleham and Stow. There was a monastery at Stow at that time, but he transferred the monks to his own monastery of Eynsham in Oxfordshire.

THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

1123.
Henry 1st.
B. Alexander.

Bishop Bloet was succeeded by Alexander the Norman, the third Bishop.

1124.
Henry 1st.
B. Alexander.

The Church was nearly destroyed by fire. It was repaired by Bishop Alexander and vaulted with an arched stone-roof to prevent the like disaster in future.

This Bishop also purchased several manors and farms, and built castles on the estates belonging to this Church, viz., one at Banbury, one at Sleaford, and a third at Newark. He was so generous, and of so liberal a disposition, that he went by the name of "Alexander the bountiful."

1147.
Stephen.
B. De Chesney.
B. Geof. Plantagenet.
B. De Constantis.

Bishop Alexander was succeeded by Robert de Chesney (or Robert Oaks), the fourth Bishop. This Bishop purchased a house for the Bishops of Lincoln near the Temple in London, built the Episcopal Palace at Lincoln, and founded St. Catherine's Priory in Lincoln; for which he left his See in debt.

1186.
Henry 2nd.
St. Hugh.

Hugh of Burgundy, commonly called St. Hugh, became the seventh Bishop.

When he came to Lincoln he found that the Church which Bishop Alexander had made one of the most elegant in England, had suffered

*Year, King's Reign,
and Bishop.*

greatly by an earthquake which had happened the year before; and in consequence of this, as well as to gratify his taste for the recently introduced pointed style in building, he pulled down the old Choir, Upper Transept, and part of the Great Transept, and began a new Church, to which he added the buildings West of the Upper Transept, at both ends of it. He also built the Chapter House, with the original Cloisters, Common Room, and old Library over the East Cloister.

1200.
John.
B. Wm. De Blois or
De Bleys.

This Bishop died in London, and his body was conveyed to Lincoln at the time that King John, and William, King of Scotland, had a meeting here. These two Kings and several Bishops assisted in carrying the corpse to the place of interment behind the High Altar. His bones were after some years enclosed in a Shrine of Gold and Silver.

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1209.
John.
B. Hugh De Wells.

Hugh De Wells, the ninth Bishop, was consecrated. He advanced the works begun by his predecessor; for which, and other charitable purposes, he left a great sum of money.

1235.
Henry 3rd.
B. Grosseteste or
Grosthead.

Robert Grossetête became the tenth Bishop. He completed the Nave and Great Transept, and carried the Rood tower one order above the roof. The West front was widened and heightened at the same time, and the two Chapels North and South of it, and the Galilee Porch were then built.

*Year, King's Reign,
and Bishop.*

1244.
Henry 3rd.
B. Grosthead.

In the time of this Bishop the Centre or Lady tower, then newly erected, fell down, by which three of the workmen were killed, and great damage done to the Columns and Arches of the Church. After that the tower was carried no higher than the bottom of the large windows.

1253.
Henry 3rd.
B. Lexington.
B. De Gravesend.

Bishop Lexington, the eleventh Bishop, applied for leave to remove the City wall at the East end of the Church. He began the Choir of Angels, (that is, the five arches on each side between the Upper transept and the East window) so called on account of its exquisite beauty, and the number of angels that are there represented playing on musical instruments.

1279.
Edward 1st.
B. Sutton.

Bishop Sutton became the thirteenth Bishop. He enlarged the Close on the East side, finished the Presbytery, and repaired, painted, and white-washed the Church as it then stood.

1282.
Edward 1st.
B. Sutton.

The bones of St. Hugh that lay behind the High Altar were this year translated to a magnificent Shrine near the same spot, that part being now more spacious.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1300.
Edward 1st.
B. D'Alderby.

John D'Alderby, called "St. John D'Alderby" by the people, became the fourteenth Bishop. He finished the Rood tower, and set up a lofty Spire upon it. He also finished the West towers, and set up Spires upon them.

1313.
Edward 2nd.
B. D'Alderby.
B. Le Bec 1st.
B. Burghersh.

The Rood-loft, Screen, and Stalls in the Choir, supposed to be made about this time; and the Close carried farther to the East; and

*Fear, King's Reign,
and Bishop.*

1330.
Edward 3rd.
B. Burghersh.
B. Le Bec 2nd.

the Canons' houses, Chancellory, and other mansions at the East end enlarged.

The South end of the Great Transept to the bottom of the Rose or as some call it the Mari-gold Window, supposed to be completed about this time; and the Church to be finished as to its fabric, under Bishop Burghersh the sixteenth Bishop.

1347.
Edward 3rd.
B. Gynewell.
B. Bockingham.

Bishop Gynewell or Gindwell, the eighteenth Bishop, was consecrated. He added ornaments to the West front, and eleven statues of Kings, viz., from William the Conqueror to Edward the third. He also enlarged or built a Chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, without the North wall of the Church. There is a controversy whether this was the Morning-prayer Chapel or the Chapel of St. Mary at the North Upper Transept, which is now restored to its original circular form.

1380.
Richard 2nd.
B. Beaufort.
(aft. Cardinal.)
B. Repington,
(aft. Cardinal.)

The tabernacle at the High altar was built. The original North and East parts are still standing: the South was rebuilt afterwards. Some will have it that the statues of the kings were placed over the Great West door about this time, and that the two stone arches under the West towers, and the vault of the High tower were made at the same time.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1420.
Henry 5th.
B. Fleming.
B. Grey.

Bishop Flemming, the twenty-second Bishop, was buried in his Chapel, on the North side of the Presbytery, near the East end.

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and Bishop.*

About this time the Cathedral is supposed to have reached its highest point of beauty and perfection.

1436.
Henry 6th.
B. Alnwick.
B. Lumley.
B. Chedworth.
B. Scott.

Bishop Alnwick, the twenty-fourth Bishop, was translated from Norwich to Lincoln. He is said to have made, or at least embellished, the magnificent porch at the great South door. But Gough is of opinion that that porch is part of the original building, and that this Bishop built the South porch in the West front.

1490.
Edward 4th.
B. Russell.
B. Smith.

Bishop Russell, the twenty-eighth Bishop, was translated from Rochester. He built the Chapel on the South side of the Presbytery near the East end, and dying at Nettleham was buried in it in 1495.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1514.
Henry 8th.
B. Wolsey,
(aft. Cardinal.)
B. Atwater.
B. Longland.

Dean Wolsey, afterwards the famous Cardinal Wolsey, was consecrated, and was the thirtieth Bishop of Lincoln.

1540.
Henry 8th.
B. Longland.

The King robbed this Church of its treasures and ornaments to the amount of 2621 ounces of Gold, 4285 ounces of Silver, and a vast quantity of Diamonds, and seized several Estates belonging to the Bishoprick; which he divided among his courtiers.

1547.
Edward 6th.
B. Holbeach.

Bishop Longland, the thirty-second Bishop, who had been Confessor to Henry 8th., died; and it is doubtful whether he was buried in the Tomb and Chapel which he built for himself near the great South door, or in the Chapel of Eton College, Bucks.

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and Bishop.*

B. Holbeach.
1547.

Bishop Holbeach, the thirty-third Bishop, succeeded.

The Spire on the Broad tower was blown down by a storm. It was higher than Salisbury Spire.

1548.
Edward 6th.
B. Holbeach.
B. Tayler.
B. White.
B. Watson.
B. Bullingham.
B. Cooper.
B. Wyckham.
B. Chaderton.

The Bishop gave up all the Episcopal estates and every thing valuable in and belonging to the Church; and thus reduced the Bishoprick from being one of the richest to one of the poorest in the kingdom. He also pulled down the altars, broke up the ministrations in the Chapels, and defaced the statues, tombs, &c. Some of this was necessary to root out superstition, but more than was necessary was done.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1609.
James 1st.
B. Barlow (Wm.)

The Cathedral suffered by fire; the original Library and adjoining parts were much injured.

1610.
James 1st.
B. Neale.
B. Montaigne.
B. Williams.

Great Tom cast in the Minster Yard, and set up. The weight of this bell was 9856 lbs., it was $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards round, and cost £148., being £100. for the casting, and £47. 19s. 2d. for additional metal. The founders were Henry Holdfield of Nottingham and William Newcomb of Leicester. Round the bell was this inscription: "SPIRITUS SANCTUS A PATRE & FILIO PROCEDENS SUAVITER SONANS AD SALUTEM," to which were added the Date, and names of the Dignitaries of the Cathedral.

1644.
Charles 1st.
B. Williams.
B. Winniffe.

The upper part of the City was taken by storm by the Parliament army under the Earl of Manchester, and the Cathedral was ransacked

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and Bishop.*

and barbarously defaced and mutilated within-side by those fanatical villains, who converted this sacred building, which had been hallowed by prayer and piety for so many ages, into a barrack for soldiers.

1665.
B. Sanderson.
B. Laney.

New Library built over the North Cloister by Dean Honywood.

1667.
Charles 2nd.
B. Fuller.

John Goche, Esq., gave the Brass Eagle to be used as a Lesson Desk.

1671.
Charles 2nd.
B. Barlow (Thos.)
B. Tenison (Archb.)
B. Gardiner.
B. Wake (Archb.)
B. Gibson.
B. Reynolds.
B. Thomas.

Bishop Fuller restored in some measure the tombs of Remigius and St. Hugh the Burgundian, that had been destroyed; and embellished them with inscriptions. He was the forty-eighth Bishop.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1762.
George 3rd.
B. Green.
B. Thurlow.

The Centre Window of coloured glass at the East end was executed by Mr. Picket of York.

1775.
George 3rd.
B. Thurlow.

The embattlement on the top of the Broad tower was designed by Mr. Essex of Cambridge, and erected under his directions. The same eminent architect was employed in various extensive repairs of the edifice, particularly the Roof; he also added the pointed arch with open balustrade which connects the two first pillars of the Nave, (a little in advance of the centre door in the West Front;) and constructed the present Altar Screen.

1783.
George 3rd.
B. Thurlow.
B. Tomline.

The floor of the Church was newly paved, which occasioned the removal of many monuments that had escaped the ravages of time,

Year, King's Reign, and Bishop. fanaticism, and mischief; and of the greater

part of the inscribed grave stones, &c. The new paving was certainly necessary, and is a great improvement; but it is in consequence rendered very difficult to trace the graves of many of the learned and pious men who are there deposited.

1793.

The Roman Pavement discovered several feet below the surface, in the centre of the Cloister Quadrangle. Steps descend to it, for the accommodation of visitors; and a brick shed has been built round to protect it from the weather.

1800.
George 3rd.
B. Tomline.

The Altar Piece was painted by Mr. Peters, Prebendary of Langford Ecclesia.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1808.
George 3rd.
B. Tomline.

The two Western Spires (which were of timber and lead) were taken down.

1824.
George 4th.
B. Pelham.

The ancient service of Communion Plate having been some years before sacrilegiously stolen from the Vestry, the present splendid Service was presented to the Church.

1826.
George 4th.

The new Organ erected by the Dean and Chapter was opened, the Church having previously undergone a thorough cleaning.

Dec., 1827.
George 4th.
B. Kaye.

Great Tom of Lincoln was found to be "cracked" and unfit for duty to the great regret of the inhabitants of the "Ancient City."

1830.
William 4th.
B. Kaye.

The Dean and Chapter laid out a considerable sum of money in repairing and entirely new roofing the North Great Transept. Since that time the repairs of the fabric have gone on

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and Bishop.*

without intermission; and the evidences of a solid as well as chaste restoration are to be seen on every part both of the structure and roofing.

June, 1834.

Great Tom broken up, after many unsuccessful attempts to cut out the cracked portion, and sent by sea to London, to be re-cast by Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel.

April, 1835.
William 4th.
B. Kaye.

Great Tom brought back (by land) from London and placed in the Great Tower, (see page 9.) The Inscription on the crown of the Bell is similar to that of the former Tom, and around the skirt or lip are the names of the existing members of the Chapter, viz., "GEORGIUS GORDON, D.D., DECANUS; RICARDUS PRETYMAN, M.A., PRECENTOR; GEORGIUS THOMAS PRETYMAN, B.C.L., CANCELLARIUS; THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, SUBDECANUS ET MAGISTER FABRICÆ;—and, THOMAS MEARS, LONDINI, FECIT."

1842.
Victoria.
B. Kaye.

The flagged way along the whole extent of the South side of the Cathedral lowered and relaid. Many stone coffins were found very near the surface, exhibiting the usual forms and contents of such as held the remains of Ecclesiastics. It ought to be noted, to the credit of all concerned, that the orders received from the chief authorities were strictly attended to, and the greatest decency observed in re-interring the discovered remains.



“VIDES ISTA MAGNA ÆDIFICIA ? NON
RELINQUETUR LAPIS SUPER LAPIDEM QUI NON
DISSOLVATUR.”

“QUUM IGITUR HÆC OMNIA DISSOL-
VENDA SINT, QUALES OPORTET ESSE NOS
IN SANCTIS CONVERSATIONIBUS ET PIETATIS
OFFICIIS !”



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